NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

TYPICE . W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROAD WAY THEATRE, Broadway-Dick, THE NY WS BOWERT THEATRE BOWOTY THE HUNCHBACK - TIGHT ROTE WANDERING HISTORICS SCENE FROM OTHERLO - THE THERE JACK SHEPPARDS.

NIBLO'S, Broadway-Tight Rope-GRAND DIVERTISE-

NATIONAL TREATRE. Chatham strey t-Ron Roy-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and d Evening-Hope

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad Way-Ermsorian Malcolles by Char STY's Minstrale. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN BUCKLEY-S OPERA HOUSF .. 539 Broadway-Buck-

WEANCENT'S HIPPODROV AE-MADISON SQUARE.

New York, Weder sday, June 28, 1854.

To Vae Public.

The New York Hear to has now the largest circulation of any daily journal be Europe or America. The Daily HERAKD circulates nearly sixty thousand

shoots per day. The Weekly Stitions-published on Saturday and Sur day-reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets

The aggregate issue of the HERALD establishment is about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over twenty millions of sheets per annum.

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Harrison will teave Jersey City this day, at 12 o'clock, for Liver-

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ben o'clock in the morning.

The WERKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half past nine o'cleck in the morn

ng. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York HERALD will be received at the following places

LIVERPOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LORDON ... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bou

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill allowing the State of Maryland interest on the sum of money advanced to the general government during the war principal of the debt has been paid long since. The House bill changing the time of the meeting of

Congress from December to November, was taken up, and, after some debate, rejected. The ground for the rejection of this measure is, that the elections for members of Congress take place during the month of November in nearly all the States, and it is deemed essential that the people's servants should be at home on such occasions. In the House a resolution to terminate debate or

the Ten Million bill at noon to-day, was adopted by ninety-four yeas to fifty-eight nays. This affords an indication of the feeling in regard to this measure. The discussion in Committee of the Whole was carried on with much animation. Mr. Haven made a forcible speech on the refusal of the administra tion party to produce the correspondence had be tween the governments of the two countries. The proceedings were diversified by Mr. Richardson. who took occasion to allude to a recent statement in a New York daily paper, to the effect that a fraud had been committed by him and others by inserting the Clayton provise in the Nebraska bill.

Our special despatch from the capital is exceedingly interesting.

Yesterday was one of those burning, sweltering days so prolific of sun strokes. The thermometer rose to 87 in the shade, and but for a refreshing shower, which somewhat moderated the intense heat, it would have been perfectly unendurable. Such weather as this is rather alarming, when we remember that the cholera is among us, and that it Let us have the streets thoroughly cleansed, let plenty of lime be sprinkled along the gutters, and let all the dead dogs, cats, pigs, cows, horses and offal be removed as soon as possible. The Health Department must wake from their torpor and go earnestly to work, if they would not have our city

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Roosevelt presiding, an order was made directing the Sheriff to summon a jury to hear evidence in the case of Mr. Dunlap, an alleged lunatic. An interesting report of the proceedings of the

meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College, held yesterday afternoon, relative to the approaching pelebration, is unavoidably crowded out. The body of Capt. Jewett, late master of the ship

Hendrick Hudson, who was upset while in in a small boat on Thursday last, and drowned, was recovered yesterday. It was found floating in the East river by two boatmen. A reward of five hundred and fifty dollars had been offered for its recovery. The Coroner held an inquest on the body.

Flour continued dull yesterday, without change in prices with more doing for export. Wheat was dull while corn was one to two cents lower. Freights to Liverpool were firm, and 5,000 a 6,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 2s. per barrel. Cotton was about the same. Middling uplands were quoted at 94c.

A telegraphic despatch states that it was rumored in Buffalo yesterday that a collision had taken place on the Great Western Railroad, in Canada, occa sioning the death of a number of persons. The report was generally discredited.

The recent political excitement in New Hampshire has led to a dreadful state of things. We learn that yesterday a committee was appointed by the Legislature to investigate charges made against the coalitionists, of attempting to bribe members, and of drugging their liquor. To what a state of deprayity has free sollism and anti-Nebraskaism descended! The bribery part of the charge might have been winked at in this case, as it has on many other occasions, but drugging the liquor of an administration democrat is a serious thing, and should be rigidly inquired into. What is to become of the constitution and the purity of the elective franchise if such a condition of affairs is allowed to continue

We publish elsewhere a biograpical sketch of the distinguished vocalist Madame Sontag, who died of cholera, at the city of Mexico, on the 18th inst.

THE COURTS.

In the legal intelligence will be found a report of the eighth day's proceedings in the Walker divorce case, the interest in which seems to have greatly creased since the commencement of the examina tio n of witnesses for the defence. Crimination and reca imination seem to be the order of the day. The court is densely crowded with spectators, notwith standt ug the extreme heat of the weather, and amongs t the auditors there is a goodly sprinkling of

In the A arine Court a verdict of \$350 damage was renders. I a young man for injuries sustained by the bite of a dog. This should be a wholesom warning to part les owning dogs. Vicious animals should not be pern litted to go abroad, and all descriptions of the canina species should be muzzled at

this period of the year. An action for collision was commenced in the United States District Court against the stea phoat Empire State. Decisions, which will also be found to our legal intelligence, were rendered in the S'a-

ar me and Superior Courts.

Revivel of the Slavery Asitation in Congress -The Disunion Question-Vectority Great Independent Union Party.

Mr. Reckwell , the new free soil whig Senator from Massach asetts, in a petition from citizens of Boston, f or the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, has re copened the agitation of the disunion question in the United States Senate. The debate ur on that petition, the other day, between Messr s. Jones, of Tennessee, Rockwell, and Suraner, of Massachusetts, Butler, of South Carolina, and others, was pretty well up to that pitch of sectional exasperation which charactized the memorable Congressional agitation

It was but a few weeks ago that Mr. Jones ridiculed the idea that a storm was brewing among the anti-slavery elements of the North and now he has become the veritable Cassandra of the Senate. The mantle of Gen. Foote, (late of Mississippi, but now in California,) appears to have fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. Jones. He tells us that " the Union could not be preserved one day after the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law;" but then we are consoled with the positive assurance that it never will be repealed. The abolitionists, then, may rave on; Mr. Charles Sumner, in the face of his oath to support the constitution of the United States, may daily repeat the cry that he is not a dog, that he should execute the fugitive law; the anti-slavery societies may overwhelm the Senate with their petitions for repeal; but, having the assurance of Mr. Jones that there will be no repeal, upon that point of assault, at least, the Union is seenre.

But unfortunately the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law is but an incidental item in the general account of this present agitation of the dis union question. Causes behind the fugitive law, and behind the Nebraska bill, lie at the bottom of the mischief. The demoralizing spoils party of the administration affords the key to this portentous excitement revived be tween the North and the South. The desperate exigencies of the administration demanded some such desperate expedient as the Nebraska bill to restore the President and his cabinet, their policy and their party, to the lost confidence of the South and of the constitutional Union men of the North. But having in advance demoralized and destroyed the unity and the efficiency of the triumphant party of 1852, the administration is powerless to reunite its scattered fragments, even upon the constitutional principles of the Nebraska bill; and hence the danger to the peace of the country.

The danger is not in the Fugitive Slave law, where Mr. Jones places it; but in the absence of any great national, homogeneous, conservative Union party, covering all sections of the republic. Mr. Jones virtually confesses that between the Southern and Northern whigs the rupture is complete. He admits the evil, as far as his party is concerned. But we have no corresponding confession from Mr. Butler. Mr. Mason, Mr. Petit, or any other Senator of the democratic side, in reference to the broken-backed condition of the late national democracy. None of them, however, can put in any valid claim as champions of the constitutional rights of the South until their own position is a little more satisfactorily defined. Do they belong to that pie bald dominant democratic party of which the Charleston Mercury s the organ in South Carolina, the Union the organ at Washington, and of which, too, the New York Evening Post and the Albany Atlas are the leading organs in the great conservative State of New York? The contempt of Mr. Butler for Charles Sumner smacks of waggery. while the Van Burens are admitted to the or thodox communion table; and the wrath of Mr. Pettit against the free soil Senator from Massachusetts is all moonshine, as long as the party of the Buffalo platform are counted among "the Latter Day Saints" of the demoeratic church. In the teeth of an unholy. congruous spoils coalition like this, all professions of constitutional consistency, or of devotion to State rights, or to the Union, are but dross in the crucible of public opinion. Neither parties nor partisans can maintain their ground in the profession of Union and constitutional principles, while they are parties to a league with traitors and dissension agitators, through the corrupting agencies of the spoils.

The debate in the Senate upon the Boston petition for the repeal of the fugitive law does not touch the real merits of the general issue. It may all be well enough for bold and fearless Senators to seize upon every occasion for the expression of their abborrence and disgust for the treasonable principles of such men as Sumner and Seward. They are fair game, and there is no peril incurred in assailing them. This, however, is but a paltry business, when the blows, to be efficient, should be struck in another quarter. Nothing is gained by these continued and violent Senatorial denunciations of Seward and Sumner, traitors to the Union though they may be, when the real causes of the mischiefs in hand lie nearer home. It is like a man with a bundle of contraband goods under his arm, crying "stop thief." in hot pursuit of a poor devil with nothing in his possession but a bad name.

The Senate of the United States, in the presentation of the Boston petition have discovered that the anti-slavery agitation is revived in the North. Unquestionably this agitation rests upon the seditions principles of Seward, Sumner, and their associates in the cause of free soil and abolitionism. Yet, a little more than one short year ago, the country was quiet, there was no agitation, and no apprehensions of agitation. The people of both sections cherished the delusive idea that the national Union principles upon which Gen. Pierce was elected would be faithfully carried out-that free soilism and abolition sedition, and all disunionists, whether from the Buffalo platform or from the Nashville convention, would be officially repudiated by the administration; and that the course of the executive in his appointments, his policy, and his party, would be inflexibly consistent with the governing Union principles of the election which had brought him into power. Experience has demolished these extravagant expectations. The administration and its policy and party have been dictated by a coalition of free soilers and secessionists. Its original adherents upon principles are outside the camp, and its established bonds of cohesion are "the cohesive power of the public plunder."

There is no national whig party-there is no national democratic party, upon principles. The administration party is limited to the spoils, for neither the Missouri compromisnor the Nebraska bill is made the test of party allegiance; and while the Washington Union repudiates the Know Nothings, the lesser organs of the Cabinet are free to denounce the Irish Catholics, without reserve or limitation. At this crisis of the utter demoralization and

disorganization of the two late national political parties of the country, upon the plausible pretext of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, wonder the great body of the Northern whigs. a portion of the Buffalo democracy, and all the tside abolition and seditious factions of the North, should be moving for a grand combined assault, in solid phalanx, against the South. No wonder, we say; for why should not the antislavery factions seize upon the present golden opportunity? The democratic party is divided and demoralized—the whig party is destroyed the administration is powerless—there is no existing national organization capable of resisting the Northern Holy Alliance; and why, then, should they not take the field, and boldly throw down the gauntlet of deflance to the South? They are moving, on all sides, to this nd-they are kindling up the agitation to a living fire-they are casting their firebrands into the Senate; and yet the grave and dignified members of that learned body limit their methods of resistance to denunciations of Sumner and Seward and unmeaning threats of dis-

This will never do. The evil of the day demands more powerful remedies than these. The great necessity of the crisis is a national, contitutional Union party, consistent and homogeneous, North and South. Senators may protest and threaten and appeal; but while they are associated with a spoils coalition which recognizes an allegiance with Buffalo free soilers and Nashville secessionists, all appeals and warnings will be regarded with derision and contempt. The danger is upon us, and nothingfrom present appearances-nothing can avert the most tremendous disasters to the safety of the Union and the peace of society, North and South, but a great independent constitutional Union party. When Senators and members of the House at Washington shall have indicated their readiness to relinquish the spoils and poilsmen, for some such party organization as his, we may listen to their discussions of the lavery question with patience. We agree with he great Calhoun, that no faith is to be at tached to principles which rest upon "the cohesive power of the public plunder.'

STREET FILTH-THE POLICE AND THE MAGIS TRATES .- Some days since the HERALD called the attention of the Chief of Police to the city ordinance by which the throwing of garbage into the streets is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine.

The condition of the streets at that timeparticularly in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth. Seventh and Eighth wards—called loudly for some interference on the part of the police, as could be easily learned by the bouquet (not over pleasant,) which saluted the olfactory organs of all persons who were unfortunate enough to be obliged to pass through these

All these facts caused the promulgation of the following circular, first issued in August.

If garbage, offal, filth, dirt, manure, cinders, ashes, shells, rubbish, or any substance that is detrimental to the public health, be found in any of the public streets, lanes or alleys, contrary to law, and the person or persons who placed said garbage, &c., as above mentioned, thall not have been arrested or reported by the sergeant or policeman whose duty it is to arrest and report said person or persons, and the said sergeant or policeman has not been suspended, the captain of police shall be deemed guilty of neglect of duty. By order.

JACOB WESTERVELT, Mayor.

G. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

We presume that the police, after the reception of said orders, endeavored to do its duty in the premises; we hope that such was the case and we trust that it will continue so to be The policemen have always been abused, and they always will be; but there are many good and faithful men to be found in their ranks.

We have one piece of evidence to show that the order to the police has been obeyed. A policeman in the Eighteenth ward arrested a woman who had been caught in the act of throwing garbage into the street. She was rrested and taken before Mr. Justice Clark who discharged her with a reprimand, as appears by the following extract from the Eighteenth ward return, made by the Captain to the Chief of Police:-

Throwing Garbage in the Streets.—Policeman Sherwood aweded Catherine O'Donnell, whom he caught in the act of throwing garbage into the streets. He conveyed her before Justice Clark, who discharged her at the same time telling the officer be had no power to punish her, but would reprimend her. I would suggest the propriety of the appointment of a lawyer to attend the police court, to give instructions to some of the police magistrates in intricate law cases such as the above.

The action of Justice Clark in this case forcibly reminds us of that great judicial prototype, Robert Shallow, Esquire, Justice of Peace and coran and custalorum and ratalorum." whose importance was derived solely from his title; and there have been many more such magistrates "any time these three hundred years." We have had too many instances of the same kind in New York city, and we have no occasion for fictitious similes-our Shallows are real, living, walking, talking, blundering beings, not the airy creations of a poet's brain. To look for efficiency on the part of the police. with such men on the bench, is simply absurd; and where there are justices like Clark, there can be no policemen like Sherwood. The law is plain: the policemen will endeavor to execute it. It is important that it should be executed to the letter. The health of the city depends upon it, and there are many people who must be kept clean on compulsion. And yet, with all these facts admitted, we find a Justice who has only power to reprimand-not to punish. This is the cause of half our troubles in New York. A policeman makes an arrest. and through the negligence, bias, or ignorance of a justice, the criminal escapes unwhipt of

justice. In reference to the matter at present under consideration, however, we hope that the policemen will not relax in their endeavors to prevent the aggregation of cholera breeding mat ter in the public streets. We also believe that all the justices will not be found so liable to err in matters of law and fact, as the gentleman aforementioned.

OUR DISTRICT ATTORNEY-WHO IS THE MAN? The spoils are still at a premium. They seem to rise in value as the term of the administration glides away. Among the candidates mentioned for the District Attorneyship, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. O'Conor, are Mr. Westbrook, Mr. Shepard, Mr. McKeon, Mr. West, and Mr. Busteed. The present assistant District Attorney, Mr. Dunning, is also said to be a hopeful espirant for the post. We hear of no movement in this connection in behalf of John Van Buren, or we should suppose his chances something better than the best of them. Mr. Westbrook, it is said, has some claims for the place, in consideration of his self-sacrificing vote for the Nebraska bill. Put this we cannot believe. We take it that Mr. Westbrook gladly sacrificed himself for the con stitutional principles of the Nebraska bill, without hope of fee or reward. Nothing like a clear co. "science. But the mountain is again in labor. Wh'o is to be the mouse?

We publis elsewhere the text of the decree of the Queen of Spain respecting slavery in Cnba, promulgated in March last, and just laid before the British Parliament. Lord Howden seems to have regarded them as a triumph for British interests. Other commentators, as well in England as in this country, have interpreted them as equivalent to a commence ment of Africanization, or in plainer words. as an indication of the establishment of an order of things under which slavery in Cuba would gradually become extinct, and a large free colore | population be settled on the sland. In this persuasion, many statesmen have viewed them with distrust and hostility We all remember the Spanish threat of surrendering the island to the blacks rather than selling it to us; with this intimation fresh in our nemory, it is natural that we should at all events watch with some jealousy the introduction of any change in the condition of the slaves now held by the creole planters. That jealousy is heightened by a knowledge of the fact that the principles asserted in the decrees have been further consolidated in a treaty just signed by the representative of Great Britain and the Spanish government. The text of the treaty has not yet reached us, and we are therefore unable to state positively whether it contemplates any actual surrender of Spanish authority within the island to a foreign power, or whether it simply looks to the final suppression of the slave trade. The latter is the more probable hypothesis, as the decrees upon which the treaty is based, have no reference to foreign authority in Caba. But Lord Howden's antecedents, and the past tenor of British policy with regard to Cuba are alone sufficient to clothe with suspicion any measures which are pronounced advantageous by the one

and consistent with the other. The change to be wrought by the decrees has seen rendered necessary, we are told, by the scarcity of laborers in Cuba, which has hitherto compelled the illegal prosecution of the slave trade. It being now resolved to suppress that traffic, and to put an end to further importations of slaves, the Spanish government propose to remedy the scarcity of laborers by encouraging the importation of Spanish, Chinese and Yucatanese colonists, and by compelling the owners of slaves to employ them in agricultural labors. The means by which it is proposed to attain this last mentioned object are complex and varied; they will be found detailed in the exposition of the Spanish minister. Elaborate provisions are made by a special decree for the importation of colonists from Spain, China and Yucatan, and their employment on an extensive scale is obviously contemplated by the government. In addition to these, means are taken to provide against the landing of negroes from Africa by registering all the slaves on the island, and declaring every negro free whose name does not appear in the registers as a slave. These are, in brief, the leading points of the decrees.

The plan of the slave registers has been examined on a former occasion, and its defects shown. It is obvious that, if, as is probable the British consular authorities are allowed to exercise any supervision over the practical working of the system, cases will constantly occur where the loss, destruction, or fraudulent suppression of the registers will lead to the forced manumission of negroes lawfully held in slavery. It is also likely that no complete register of the entire negro population of the island will ever be perfected; and thus an opportunity will be afforded the British overseers to claim freedom for slaves whose names have been accidentally or wilfully withheld from the regis. trar. Every practical man will at once perceive how difficult it will be to make a complete register; this difficulty has doubtless been foreseen by Lord Howden, and is probably one of the advantages he sees in the system. It will undoubtedly help the cause of abolition in a very material degree; and when the Count of San Luis says that it is "not morally possible to abolish slavery" in the island, and at the same time recommends the registering of the slaves, he shows himself to be deficient in judgment and foresight. Should his scheme ever be carried into actual effect, he would soon perceive how widely inconsistent his acts have been with his professions.

How far the importation of colonists or coolies will supply the deficiency of laborers and compensate for the cessation of the slave trade. time will show. There are many obstacles in the way of the introduction of coolie labor on an extensive scale into Cuba. But whether Spaniards, coolies, or Yucatanese can be had on the terms proposed, or not, we confess that we see very little difference, and certainly no advantage in the substitution of the plan of coolie importation for the old slave trade. For all practical purposes, the colonists provided for by the decrees are to be slaves. They "renounce the exercise of all civil rights which are incompatible with the fulfilment of the obligations they incur," that is to say, all their civil rights whatsoever. They cannot marry without the consent of their master. Their children follow their condition, and their fathers exercise no parental power over them in opposition to the power of their master. They may be transferred and sold, like slaves, with this single difference that husband and wife may not be separated from each other or from their children under twelve years of age. They may redeem themselves at certain seasons, it is true; but the conditions are such that it is next to impossible that they could ever be fulfilled. They may acquire property; but as their mas ters are authorized to work them twelve hours a day, there is little chance of their being able to do anything of the kind. In case of desertion, they may be pursued, caught and returned to their masters just as slaves are. They cannot demand means to enable them to return to their own country. They may be punished by fine and imprisonment by their masters, without

recourse to the legal tribunals of the country. So far as we can judge, there is thus far no ssential difference between this and many slave codes. The consent on which the contract is originally based, will obviously be a mere nugatory form, where one of the parties is a shrewd slave dealer and the other a poor Chinaman or coolie. The only practical difference between the colonist and the slave will be that the former, who is a slave for a fixed periodwill be discharged and left to starve and die when he grows old and infirm, while the latter is always provided for at the expense of his master until death relieves him of the burthen. If the cause of humanity, for which Lord Howden professes so much zeal, is served by change of this nature, our notion of the sentiment differs widely from his.

We have yet to see whether these decrees will be followed by any practical change or

cargoes of colonists, doubts of the sincerity of the Spanish government will always exist, and grave suspicions will be entertained in many quarters that the whole business of the decrees is merely another cloak to the prosecution of the slave trade on a new basis and with renewed vigor. Should we hear, however, of the actual registration having commenced, the duty of our government will be plain and obvious. Every slave that is manumitted under the working of that system and by reason of some omission on the part of his master or some flaw in the register will diminish the value of the island, and endanger our security.

The Count of San Luis well observes, that the scarcity of laborers presses urgently upon the Island of Cuba; agriculture is affected by it: its effects begin to be noticed in commercial transactions; and if it be not opportunely remedied, the rich treasures which that fertile island contains will soon be diminished if not exhausted." But his excellency has not devised the proper remedy. Registers and colonists will not help the matter. Royal decrees are lost upon so radical an evil. The disease is organic, and the cure proposed will, if anything, aggravate the case. Had the Spanish minister possessed a more intimate knowledge of the question before him, or dealt with it boldly and frankly, he would have stated that so long as the island remained a colonial dependency of Spain, the evil of which he complains would press urgently upon its best interests; and that the proper, the only cure for that and the other ills of Cuba was to yield gracefully to fate, and to hand it over to the United States. At some not distant day, the successor of the Count of San Luis will be forced to hold this language.

NULLIFCATION IN CONNECTICUT.—Our Eastern neighbors have not altogether come to their senses yet. The honest burghers of Providence gave us some hopes of them when they repented of their threat to pass the Fourth of July in fasting and penitence; but the epidemic has not disappeared entirely. It has loomed up quite recently in Connecticut, where the Judiciary Committee have reported to the Assembly a bill which we publish elsewhere, "for the defence of liberty in that State." The drift of this bill is to fine and imprison any individual who falsely represents that any person is or was a slave, and any witness who falsely swe to the same. Every claim made for the surrender of a slave is to be deemed "false and malicious:" the claimant being bound to prove the contrary by the direct evidence of at least two witnesses. Of course, under this bill, it would become impossible to execute the Fugitive Slave law in Connecticut; this, in fact, is confessed by the authors of the bill to be their object. The common and statutory law of Connecticut was quite sufficient for the defence of liberty, and for the protection of citizens wrongfully claimed as slaves. Had the Judiciary Committee sought nothing beyond securing the safety of the citizens of that State and preventing illegal captures of individuals falsely represented to be slaves, no fresh legislation would have been required. The bill we this day print was introduced for the purpose of nullifying and violating the supreme law of the land. Should it pass, Connecticut will place herself in an attitude of open hostility to

the Union. This attitude has been long since assumed by demagogues in every State in the North. Massachusetts has teemed with them for nearly half a century. But it seems as though the honor of making the first serious attack on the constitution was reserved to the State of Connecticut. We congratulate the citizens of that commonwealth on the position in which their representatives have placed them. Connecticut has always presented a contrast to her neighbors. Not many years ago it was penal to kiss one's wife in the streets of Hartford and New Haven; it is now made penal for a master to claim his slave except under certain conditions. The blue laws were simply ridiculous; this bill "for the defence of liberty" is something worse, as Connecticut will find when any measure comes up in Congress in which her interests are concerned.

INCENDIARISM .- The progress of the examina tion to which the recent fire at Jennings has given rise throws a good deal of light on the origin of fires in this city. The witness White alias Boucher seems to be a very shrewd fellow, and he and his friends appear to be quite familiar with the mode of proceeding in such cases. Seated, as he tells us, on the steps of the Hall of Records, he saw the fire at Jennings break out, and immediately his companion Lowery observed "I'll bet my life Lyman Barr set that place on fire;" and if the remainder of the evidence is to be believed the guess was a pretty shrewd one. When the engine came, White "caught hold of the rope and went to the fire," doubtless with the intention of saving property. The next day, one Snyder met the witness and told him the whole story with a frankness which does more credit to his heart than his head. None of the friends, whose names White gives, seem to have been in any way shocked or astonished at the incendiary deed. White speaks of it quite as a matter of course.

A few such examinations would clear up the loubt which now overhangs fires in clothing stores. They would likewise afford a pretty conclusive corroboration of the statements we made some time since with respect to the system of allowing runners to join fire engines. and might illustrate the working of the present fire department in a very striking way.

TEMPMINATION OF THE ERIE RAILROAD DIF-FICULTIES.—The managers of the Eric Railroad have at last come to their senses and agreed to discharge none of their engineers for accidents beyond their control. A direct loss of some one hundred thousand dollars, and a prospect of a much greater one are, we presume, the causes to which this return of sense and burst of honesty are due. Had the railroad engineers in this country evinced less esprit de corps, the Erie people would have won a victory at the expense of some poer fellow's character, who might have been discharged at any time for a mishap which it was not in his power to avert. As it is, the directors of this mammoth concern have been taught that rich and powerful as they are, they cannot yet trample under foot the rights of their employés, or erect themselves into a sort of Rhadamanthine court of justice from which there can be no appeal. The lesson will be serviceable not only to the company directly concerned, but to all other companies in the North. Sound rules, and thorough superintendence will sccure safety for passengers without sacrificing the rights of engineers; not. Until the registering of the slaves begins I and attempts to provide before hand that whe

the latter and none to the superintendentdeserve to fail as this attempt of the Erie Railroad has failed.

NECESSARY CHANGES .- When sanity becomes general in this country, a world of importants reforms will be effected. One batch was suggested by a correspondent of ours the other lay, which we beg to endorse. It was to the effect that the seats of our State governments. hould be got out of the hermitages where they now are, and brought to light, in places where the Legislatures would see and feel public sentiment. For instance, the capital of this State should be New York; of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; of Maryland, Baltimore; of Ohio, Cincinnati; and so on. Of course, it would follow that New York would be the federal capital. This is a great and really an inevitable reform. But reason is not common enough yet to propose it.

DEATHS AT SEA.—The ship Eastern Queen, arrived yes-terday from Havre with 444 passengers, had twelve deaths on the passage.

Joseph Bryan, Purser, U.S. N., has resigned, and Henry Myers, of Georgia, having bean appointed in his stead, has been confirmed.

The Navy Department have despatches from Commodere Ringgold, dated at Hong Kong, April 10th last. All.

well in the squadrofi.
The U. S. steamer Fulton arrived at Norfolk on Sands from Vera Cruz. She broke her cylinder while at sea.

DEATH PRODUCED BY ADDITION ACCEDENTALLY SUPERISTOCKED—About three weeks ago a German girl, maned Margaret Warner, arrivedin this city from Germany, and went to live with Mrs. Bormer, 117 Chrystic screet, as a domestic. On Fricay last she was seized with a purging and vomiting, and took some pills that had been given to her by a Mr. Lasso, when on board the ship, when she was sick, but which she did not take, reserving them for another occasion. The pills appeared to give her ease, and she was enabled to sleep well the night through. On Saturday the symptoms of the pracceding day were renewed, when a physician was seater, and the proper medical remedies were used. After some time, to the assoni-biment of Mr. Dormer, Margaret was delivered of a dead infant. She lingered in a state of great suffering until Monday night, when she died. The death was reported at the Coroner's office as one of malpractice. Coroner Wilhelm attended, and instituted a most searching investigation into the circumstances connected with the affair. Considerable evidence was taken, but nothing was adduced to cast in the remotest degree supplied upon any person. Mr. Lasso, at the tume of prescribing the pills was unaware of the state the deceased was in, or he would not have given them to her. The jury, after an attentive and patient investigation, delivered the following verdict—"that the deceased came to her death by puerperal convulsions, after an abortion caused by violent purring and vorniting. The jury find that the purging, ventiting and abortion were the effects of a dose of pillstaken by the deceased, without any intention of products for the ship Bendrick Hudson, owned by Messra, Griswold, Morgan & Wiley, shipping merchants, at the corner of South and Pine streets, was on his way to his ship on Thursday last in a small boat, when it was run into by the Wall street ferry boat and upaet, and the corner of

Police Intelligence.

Felonious Assault.—On Monday night a difficulty occurred between a man nomed Styles and William Moran, when Moran caught up a paving stone and struck his adversary a severe blow with it, knocking down and severely injuring him, and of which injuries he is now confined to his bed. Moran was arrested by officer Kelly, of the First ward, and while he was in custody, a murnamed Thomas Supple, exasperated at the treatment Styles had received at his hands, and not content with the arrest, made an attack upon the prisoner, and before the officer could interfere, managed to give him a tolerable thrashing. He was taken before Alderman Howard, of the Sixth ward, who is acting, during the temporary absence of Justice Osborn, as magistrate at the Tombs, by whom he was held to bail in the sum of \$300 to answer the charge of assault. Moran was locked up. to-await the result of the injury he has inflicted on Styles, who is said to be in a critical condition.

The Initiation.—A resident of Hanapin, Putnam county, Illinois, came on to New York, having in the far Weetheard of its wonders and curiosities. So putting into his wallet some \$600 or \$700, Mr. Charles A. Strok determined to pay a visit to the Empire city. On his arrival here, Mr. Strok took every means of enjoying himself, and hearing of the adreitness of the New York light fingered gentry, made a strong box out of his stocking, reerving in his pocket enough for current use. On Sunday Mr. Strok committed an excess, and early in the day, seduced by the influence of jolly companions, he imbibed again slightly, and ended at night in being thoroughly drunk; and awoke in the m ddle of the night and found himself beside a woman. This was a novel position for Mr. Strok conduced one from a match. The candle was lighted, and Mr. Strok looked to see if his treasure was safe. Beneath the bed he found \$55, which he thrust inch his stocking, and felt, as he supposed, the rest of his notes. He again turned fine bed and alept away his suspicions and cebauch, and did not awake until d

that his wife was with him in the city. Emma Marcella was sommitted by Alderman Howard to await a further examination.

August with Intent to Kill.—Sophia Meyers, a German woman living at the corner of Water and Little Anthony streets, was arrested yesterday by officer Jordan, Sixth ward, on a charge of having violently assaulted Mary E. Parrish, of No. 6 Orchard street, cutting her in the face and hand, with intent, as it is alleged, of doing her severe bodily injury. She was committed by Alderman Howard for trial. She denies the charge.

Charge of Augusting a Child.—Marcus Bunty, a native of Bohemia, residing at 328 Houston street, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted and abused a little girl named Eliza Newbaur, eight years of age, whose father lives in the same house with the prisoner. The poor child is confined to her bed from the effects of the ill usage she at various times has received from the prisoner. He was taken before Justice Welsh, and committed for further examination.

City Intelligence.

WHITE MILIERS, WORMS, &c.- A short time ago, we published in the HERALD an article showing the origin, mode of living, travelling, &c., of the Palmer worm, which, during the month of June, bave swarmed in our public parks. This worm has now had its day, and mostly disappeared, while others of a different species are about to take its place. We have received the following

about to take its place. We have received the following communication upon the white miller:—

Mr. Edward and the white miller is the great heir to swarm in the catterpillar localities of New York and Brooklyn. This beautiful white miller is the great heir-loom in the perpetuation and manufacture of the detestable black cat erpillar. At church, on your dinner place, and between your sheets, has he hitched his way. This profile cld mother miller, will soon begin to deposit her eggs on the trees which the worm likes best to feed upon. Please observe it.

Now it is needless to say, these millers are a public nuisance. But the plan of destruction cllow me to suggest. Set along the walks in our parks, large lighted torches as soon as it is dark; extinguish the gas lanterns among the catterpillar trees—the torches will give ample light for pedestrians; fisme attracts them, the more brilliant the better. How often do we experience it in our partors. The white miller and mosquito seem to revel in the light, and they will flutter around the blaze till they accomplish self-destruction. Now lot us offer them a liberal change for a singeing. Torches of alco-